

The Florence Tribune.

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FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1899.

NO. 27.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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EYE AND EAR, Phoenix, Arizona.
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and
residence at hospital, Florence, Arizona.
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Opposite THE FLORENCE TRIBUNE office
In F. R. Brady, Jr.'s, New Building.
First-class in every respect. Meals 25 and 25
cts. Ladies dining room.

Corner 7th and Main street
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W. V. ELLIOTT, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodations for
Commercial Travelers and the Gen-
eral Public.
Rooms newly furnished and kept neat and
clean. Table supplied with the best the mar-
ket affords by an excellent American cook.

Corner Saloon,

CHAS. W. HARDY, Proprietor.
Florence, Arizona.
Headquarters for the Gang.
The finest of Wines, Liquors
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C. R. MICHEA & CO.,
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General Merchandise,

Corner Main and 12th streets.
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G. E. ANGULO'S
Meat Market,

Main Street, Florence.
Is constantly supplied with Fat Beef, which
will be furnished customers at the lowest
cash prices. We buy for cash and are com-
pelled to sell for cash, and will use our best
endeavors to guarantee satisfaction to our
customers.

Antonio, Chinaman

DEALER IN

General Merchandise,

Corner 9th and Bailey streets,
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Florence Hotel,

L. K. DRAIS, Proprietor.

Newly Furnished and Refitted.
Will be run

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

Table supplied with the best
the market affords.

Elegantly Furnished Rooms
AND ALL MODERN APPOINTMENTS.

Bar Constantly Supplied With
the Choicest Wines, Liquors
and Cigars.

Patronage of Commercial men and the gen-
eral public respectfully solicited.

The Valley Bank,
PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

Capital, \$100,000
Surplus, 25,000
W. M. CHRISTY, President.
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Receive Deposits,
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Discount Commercial Paper and do a
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CO-SHAREHOLDERS:
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California.
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Stage and Livery Co.

(INCORPORATED 1892.)

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Florence and Casa Grande

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THE ARIZONA NATIONAL BANK,
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Capital Stock, \$50,000
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tions solicited.

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GEO. H. A. LUHRS, Proprietor.

Corner Center and Jefferson Streets.
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Leading business and family hotels in Ari-
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tains one hundred rooms.

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LIQUORS
AND CIGARS.

J. C. KEATING, Proprietor.

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DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries

And Notions.

Sell cheap for cash.

Corner 10th and Bailey streets,
Florence, Arizona.

ARID LANDS.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM
BY CONGRESS?

Ex-Gov. McCord of Arizona Opposes Ces-
sion to the States and Territories
—Predictions of the Bad
Results of Such a
Policy.

PHOENIX (Ariz.), June 20, 1899.—[To
the Editor of The Los Angeles Times.]
The question as to whether the arid
lands should be given to the States and
Territories is causing some discussion,
though as a matter of fact there is
little difference of opinion among
those who want to see them reclaimed
in a way that will secure their
settlement and occupation. Those
who advocate that the terms of
the Cary act—which provides that the
government shall cede 1,000,000 acres
to each State, to be extended so as to in-
clude the Territories—assert that it is
useless to try to induce the govern-
ment to inaugurate a national system
of irrigation for the reclamation of
these lands, and that to give the lands
to the States and Territories is the
only way they can be reclaimed in
the near future. I will not go as far
as the Los Angeles Times, and some
other papers friendly to a system of
national irrigation, and say that cession
to the States and Territories is but a
land-grabbing scheme; but if we are
to judge of the results of the operation
of the laws providing for cession in the
States, and notably in the State of
Wyoming, where the author of the Cary
act lives, we must conclude that the
process of reclaiming the lands through
the operation of that law is an igno-
minious failure. The law known as
the Cary act has been a law now nearly
five years, and less than 19,000 acres
of the 1,000,000 acres ceded or provided
to be ceded to the State of Wyoming
have been reclaimed. And the great
bulk of this has been reclaimed by
small farmers who have taken out a
little ditch here and there by which
they get a limited quantity of water
on a 40 or 80-acre tract. It must be
evident to any one who knows any-
thing about irrigation that such little
patch work as that amounts to noth-
ing toward reclaiming the great arid
belt.

A national system of irrigation is no
new theory with me. Three years ago
last January, in some remarks I made
before the Agricultural Association of
Arizona upon the subject of "State-
hood and Irrigation," I took occasion
to say: "Every man who believes in
the perfect development of our country
should support a national system of
irrigation." That is the only way the
vacant spaces in our national domain
can be rounded out and our country
made symmetrical. Should this great
government take hold and carry out
such a work, which it could do and
not feel the cost, even if it required \$100,
000,000 or \$200,000,000, the mighty south-
west (which means Northern Texas,
Southern New Mexico, Southern Colo-
rado, Southern Arizona, Southern Utah
and Southern California) which con-
tains such vast areas of now useless
land would become a veritable para-
dise. With a national system of irri-
gation, millions of people from the
East could find a home in which peace
and plenty would reign, where now
squalid poverty only is found; and
this great southwest would be an em-
pire of itself—a multiplied paradise.

"National irrigation of the arid lands
suggests a field for internal improve-
ment, with much greater assurance of
reward than any scheme that ever
challenged the eloquence of Henry
Clay and his school of statesmen.

"The Governor of this Territory
(Hughes) in his annual report recom-
mends that the provisions of the Cary
act be extended so as to apply to Ari-
zona. The Cary law gives each State
in the arid region a million acres of
land, provided the State reclaims it.
While I have great respect for the op-
inions of Gov. Hughes, yet upon this
question I cannot agree with him.
Such legislation is not what we want.
The land would be utterly valueless to
us, because we could only get it re-
claimed by giving it away, and it
could only be given away when an ag-
gregation of capital could be induced
to undertake its reclamation as a gift.
If a corporation could be found that
would undertake its reclamation, then
those terms, and should succeed, they
would own the lands, and of course
have the right to fix such prices upon
it as they desired. Such a condition,
for obvious reasons, is to be avoided
rather than sought. The government,
under the operation of the homestead
and desert-land laws, is now giving
these lands away for their reclamation
and in a way much more advantageous
to the country than by the process that

would result from carrying out the
provisions of the Cary law.

"If the government parts with its
title to large quantities of the public
domain in the arid belt, under the op-
erations of the Cary law and kindred
measures, it will prove a great draw-
back to the scheme for the accomplish-
ing of which the entire West should
bend every energy and use every hon-
orable means, viz., national irrigation."

Those were my views three and a
half years ago, and time has confirmed
me in the belief that they were then,
as now, sound. Eighteen months after
the address above quoted from was de-
livered, in my report as Governor to
the Secretary of the Interior, I advo-
cated a national system of irrigation,
saying, among other things: "The
government could carry out such a
work readily. The millions that would
be needed could best come from the
nation, and with a sale of the lands
irrigated, the money that it cost could
be returned to the national treasury.
With a national system of irrigation
millions of people from the congested
centers of population would find homes
in the West. A more even balance
would be given the nation. Squalid
poverty would be replaced with pros-
perity, and the desert would be trans-
formed into a veritable paradise."

Now these are my own individual
opinions, but I am gratified to know
that every irrigation congress that has
met in the West or elsewhere has re-
solved in favor of national irrigation,
and against cession of the lands to the
States and Territories. Even the
recent congress at Wichita, while more
of a commercial gathering than any-
thing else, passed resolutions in favor
of national irrigation, and refused to
pass a resolution in favor of cession.

Those who favor the giving of the
lands to the States and Territories say
it is idle to think that Congress will
in this generation, or the next to come,
adopt a system of national irrigation.
Those who pretend to think so are
either ignorant of the sentiment pre-
vailing in the country and Congress, or
they are not honest. For they should
know that Congress, at its last session,
came very close to appropriating \$300,
000 to begin work upon a system of
national irrigation for the arid West,
and that the leaders of all parties
agreed with Senators Warren, Carter,
Rawlins, Shoup and others that at
least that sum should be appropriated
by the next Congress. If they would
consent to let the matter go over.
There is little doubt but that the next
Congress will inaugurate the work of
building the Nicaragua Canal, which
will be of vast benefit to the great
West, but it will not be one-sixteenth
part as much benefit as would be a na-
tional system of irrigation for the arid
lands.

If the government parts with its title
to the arid lands, and they are hawked
in every city in the land to find capital
to reclaim them, as they would be,
they will never be reclaimed, as they
should be, for the benefit of actual
settlers; but if the government con-
tinues to own them the time will come
when it will see the wisdom of reclaim-
ing them to make room for the over-
crowded cities, and will do it. Until
that time the people and Congress
should be warned against all efforts to
give the lands to the States and Terri-
tories. The friends of a national sys-
tem of irrigation ought to be, and no
doubt are, very thankful to the Los
Angeles Times for its powerful aid in
opposition to giving the arid lands to
the States and Territories. The Times
does not wear any corporation collar,
and its columns are devoted to the in-
terests of the people. Long live the
Times.
MYRON H. MCCORD.

HORIZONTAL RAISE.

Readjustment of Arizona Postmasters'
Salaries.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The annual
readjustment of presidential post-
masters' salaries changes Blaine, Ariz.,
from \$1,600 to \$1,700, Flagstaff \$1,500
to \$1,600, Globe \$1,300 to \$1,600,
Jerome \$1,400 to \$1,600, Kingman \$1,200
to \$1,400, Nogales \$1,400 to \$1,500, Pho-
enix \$2,500 to \$2,600, Tucson \$2,300 to
\$2,400, Williams \$1,100 to \$1,300; Win-
slow \$1,100 to \$1,300, Tempe \$1,200
to \$1,300. Everett Palmer of Nogales
has been appointed railway mail clerk.

Dr. G. A. Soroggs and wife and
Judge O. C. Smith will leave early in
July on an outing in the White moun-
tains, going by way of Florence, Globe,
San Carlos to Fort Apache, where they
will remain a greater portion of the
time. The doctor expects to kill a
silver tip bear before he returns.—[Re-
publican.]

Parties coming in from Washington
Camp report great activity going on
at that place. New mines are being
discovered and considerable develop-
ment work is going on in that im-
mediate vicinity.—[Oasis.]

ROYAL BAKING
POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

The Arid Lands.

[From the Los Angeles Times.]

Referring to a recent editorial in the
Times regarding the irrigation of the
arid lands, with special reference to
the contention of Gov. Murphy of
Arizona that these lands should be
ceded to the States and Territories, the
Phoenix Republican takes up the cud-
gels for Gov. Murphy and his plan, and
incidentally sings a few words of Salt
River soil at the Times.

The Republican says that Gov. Mur-
phy has done more for Arizona than
any other man in the Territory; has
made a national reputation while in
Congress, and is recognized as one of
the strongest men of the country. Grant-
ing that all this is true—and
the Times has never intimated any-
thing to the contrary—it does not by
any means follow, as a logical se-
quence, that the views of Gov. Murphy
in regard to the disposition of the arid
lands belonging to the government are
wise or correct.

The Republican says there is no
present hope of getting Congress to
vote money for the building of reser-
voirs, because residents of the agricul-
tural States east of the arid region are
against further competition in the rais-
ing of crops, and that, therefore, we
should all join in the movement for
the cession of these lands to the States
and Territories. The idea that be-
cause the right road is a difficult one
to travel, we should take to the broad
and easy road that leads to destruction
is pusillanimous, and unworthy of
Americans. For eastern farmers to
oppose the reclamation of western
lands is about as reasonable as it
would be for California fruit-growers
to object to the cultivation of oranges
in Florida, or for the owners of alfalfa
lands in this section to oppose the irri-
gation of more land in the fertile Salt
River Valley. Besides, the argument
of the Republican is not well founded.
The irrigation of the arid lands of the
United States is a big question, involv-
ing the expenditure of a large amount
of money. It always takes time to ed-
ucate public opinion on these impor-
tant questions and to get Congress to
work. For ten years or more the
Times has been hammering away about
the construction of a deep-water har-
bor at San Pedro, the introduction of
the beet-sugar industry into Southern
California, and the building of the Nic-
aragua Canal. Barges are now dump-
ing rock for the breakwater at San Pe-
dro; there are three large beet-sugar
factories south of the Tehachapi, and
the entire country is aroused to the
great national importance of the
waterway through the isthmus, work
upon which is certain to commence
within a very short time. Yet, when
these crusades were commenced a ma-
jority of the people regarded them
with indifference, if not with distrust.
It is the same with the great ques-
tion of irrigating the arid lands, and
so making homes for millions of
American citizens, at no ultimate cost
to the government. Congress is
slowly, but surely, coming around to a
realization of the great importance of
this question, thanks, mainly, to the
indefatigable efforts of a few pub-
lic-spirited citizens of the great West,
backed by several of the most influen-
tial newspapers. At its last session
Congress almost agreed to appropriate
\$300,000 to begin work upon a system
of national irrigation for the arid
West, and leaders of all parties agree
that at least so much should be appro-
priated at the next session. The Con-
gress of the United States, like other
great bodies, moves slowly, but we may
be sure that the good seed which has
been sown will soon bear fruit.

In a communication published in
the Times of Friday, ex-Gov. McCord
of Arizona advanced a number of pow-
erful arguments in favor of Federal
irrigation of the arid lands, and
against State cession. Mr. McCord
showed that, in Wyoming, where re-
sides the author of the Cary act, for the
cession of a million acres to each
State, the reclaiming of public lands
through that law has proved an igno-
minious failure. It has been in opera-
tion nearly five years, during which
time less than 19,000 acres of the mil-
lion acres ceded, or provided to be
ceded to the State of Wyoming, have
been reclaimed, most of this work
having been done by small farmers,
who have taken out a little ditch here
and there. As Mr. McCord shows, if
arid land were ceded to Arizona, it

would be utterly valueless to the Ter-
ritory, because the Territory could
only get it reclaimed by giving it
away, and it could only be given away
when an aggregation of capital could
be induced to undertake its reclama-
tion. In which case the capitalists
would own the lands and could fix
such prices upon them as they desired.
The government, under the operation
of the homestead and desert-land laws,
is already giving these lands away
for their reclamation on a small scale.

In conclusion, it should be remem-
bered that every irrigation congress,
including the recent congress at Wich-
ita, has resolved in favor of national
irrigation, and against cession of the
lands to the States and Territories.
This has been done, in spite of the
strenuous efforts made by a small
number of interested persons to swing
the conventions into an opposite chan-
nel. Should the efforts of these men
prevail, which is not probable, Arizona
would be one of the greatest sufferers,
among the States and Territories, from
such a mistaken policy.

The regents of the University have
decided to make a substantial increase
in dormitory accommodations for the
next school year. A new forty-room
dormitory for the use of the young
men will be built on the south side of
the university grounds. The building
will be in the form of a cross, two
stories in height, with four long pil-
lars gracing the front of the building,
and decorated in harmony throughout.
The present stone dormitory will be
remodeled and be used by the young
ladies. The dining room will be en-
larged to accommodate the increased
attendance. Active operations will be
begun at once and the matter will be
pushed with all vigor so as to be ready
for the opening of the new term.—
[Star.]

They have a rather queer way of
administering justice in Cuba. An
American has been in prison in Havana
without a trial since last January on
the charge of paying a jeweler for a
ring with a check which proved no
good. The prisoner claimed that he
had a deposit in the bank on which
the check was drawn, but surrendered
the ring, and one day he had a hearing.
The official told him that the jeweler
had died meantime and was not, there-
fore, "in a position to withdraw the
complaint." So, unless released by
the military authorities, the man
must remain a prisoner for the rest of
his life.—[Exchange.]

The Lower California placer fields
turn out to be worthless. There never
was enough rain in the Peninsula to
assure a very wide distribution of
nuggets and gold dust from the de-
composed quartz of the mountains; and
the bulk of what precious metal there
is reposes in the original rock. The
time may come when Lower California
will attract large capital to its quartz
lodes, but there is small prospect that
it will ever earn the right to be called
a poor man's country on any other
basis than the poverty of its working
class.—[San Francisco Chronicle.]

Dave Hughes received from Washing-
ton this week a certificate of merit from
the government which entitles him to
\$2.00 per month during his natural life.
This is a reward for services in the
field on Cuban soil. The autographs
of President McKinley and Russell A.
Aiger appear on the document. Of
fifty volunteers, seventeen went to the
Rough Riders.—[Citizen.]

It is stated that if everybody who
owns newspaper publishers would pay
up what they owe, every publisher in
the United States would be able to pay
his debts and each would have a good
surplus with which to improve his
paper and increase its power in benefit-
ing the community where published.
Try it on us.—[Redlands Citigraph.]

Eureka Harness Oil is the best
preservative of new leather
and the best renovator of old
leather. It oils, softens, black-
ens and protects. Use

Eureka
Harness Oil

on your best harness, your old har-
ness, and your carriage top, and they
will not only look better but wear
longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all
sizes from half pint to five gallons.
Made by STANDARD OIL CO.